The math behind Mars influence on human behavior, stock market crashes and terror attacks

Since 2019, I have been promoting the thesis that Mars influences human behavior. I have put together data showing a 100% correlation between the Gaza rocket attacks/stock market crashes and the configuration of the planet Mars relative to the Earth and the lunar nodes. This is statistical evidence that there is a link between the physics involved at the astrophysical level, the meteorological outcome, and its effect on the biological processes of terrestrial organisms, which manifest certain behaviors.

Here are the two links which gives compelling evidence of Mars influence

https://www.academia.edu/124394993/_Gaza_Only_Gaza_rocket_stats_

https://www.academia.edu/123648970/A_100_statistical_correlation_

The premise for this thesis that Mars influences human behavior can be extrapolated from a recent study published in Nature Communications in March of 2024, roughly 5 years after this idea was first introduced to the public. In the study published in March of 2024, researchers at the University of Sydney, in analysis of 300 deep sea drill cores, discovered that there were large time intervals between concentrated sediment accumulation at the ocean floor and a more dispersed sediment deposition. Typically, during periods of stable ocean current when temperatures are cooler, rock formations at the ocean floor settle in stable layers. However, researchers found that these formations were followed by long hiatuses during which sediment formation would be more dispersed. It was posited that this is due to Mars exerting a gravitational pull on Earth's axial tilt, exposing Earth to warmer temperatures and more sunlight, as part of 2.4 million year waxing and waning cycle. Mars exerting a tug upon Earth's axial tilt makes temperatures warmer and causes deep sea currents to become stronger, which in turn causes sediment buildup to scatter along the ocean floor.

Nonetheless, I assert that this study allows us to surmise that, even within smaller timeframes, Mars is still exerting enough of a gravitational pull on Earth's axial tilt, enough to raise temperatures and affect human behavior, even investor sentiment. Citing the fact of numerous studies that link irritability and negative mood states to warmer temperatures, I can establish an axiom. This perspective should help the reader move beyond the preconceived notion of absurdity and realize that this has scientific merit

In light of the study, there is still skepticism about Mars having a gravitational impact is due to the fact that the gravitational force between Mars and Earth is weak compared to other masses, such as the moon or the sun.

The force of gravity between the sun and Earth is as follows:

$$F = \frac{G\text{(Gravitational Constant)} \times (m_1\text{(mass of the sun)} \times m_2\text{(mass of Earth)})}{r^2\textit{(distance between center of sun and center of Earth)}^2}$$

When we do the calculations for the gravitational force between the sun and Earth at closest approach we get 38.7 x 10^15 Newtons

When we do the calculations for the gravitational force between the sun and Earth at farthest approach we get 35.4 x 10^15 Newtons

The force of gravity between the moon and Earth is as follows:

$$F = \frac{G(\text{Gravitational Constant}) \times (m_1(\text{mass of the moon}) \times m_2(\text{mass of Earth}))}{r^2 \textit{(distance between center of moon and center of Earth)}^2}$$

When we do the calculations for the gravitational force between the moon and Earth at closest approach we get 243 x 10^15 Newtons

When we do the calculations for the gravitational force between the moon and Earth at farthest approach we get 196 x 10^15 Newtons

The force of gravity between the Mars and Earth is:

$$F = \frac{G(\text{Gravitational Constant}) \times (m_1(\text{mass of the Mars}) \times m_2(\text{mass of Earth}))}{r^2 \textit{(distance between center of Mars and center of Earth)}^2}$$

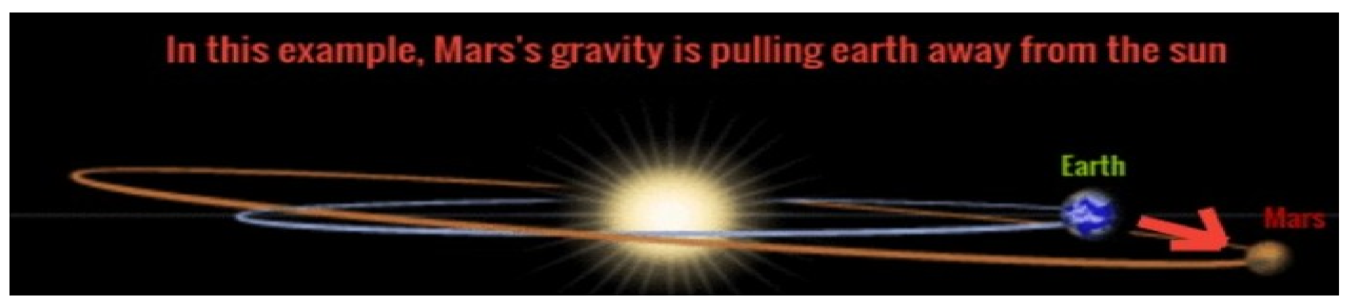
When we do the calculations for the gravitational force between the Mars and Earth, at closest approach we get 8.12 x 10^15 Newtons

When we do the calculations for the gravitational force between the Mars and Earth, at farthest approach we get 0.16 x 10^15 Newtons

Result:

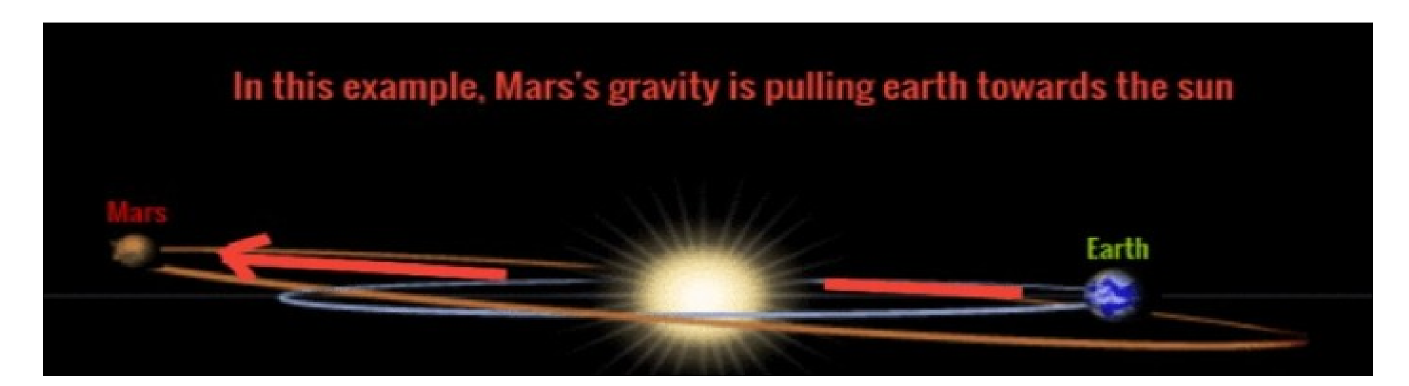
We can see that the gravitational force between Mars and Earth at closest approach (8.12 x 10^15 Newtons) is weaker that that of both the sun/Earth (38.7 x 10^15 Newtons) and moon/Earth (243 x 10^15 Newtons) at their respective closest approach.

Here is a visual of Mars and Earth at closest approach exerting a gravitational force of 8.12 x 10^15Newtons

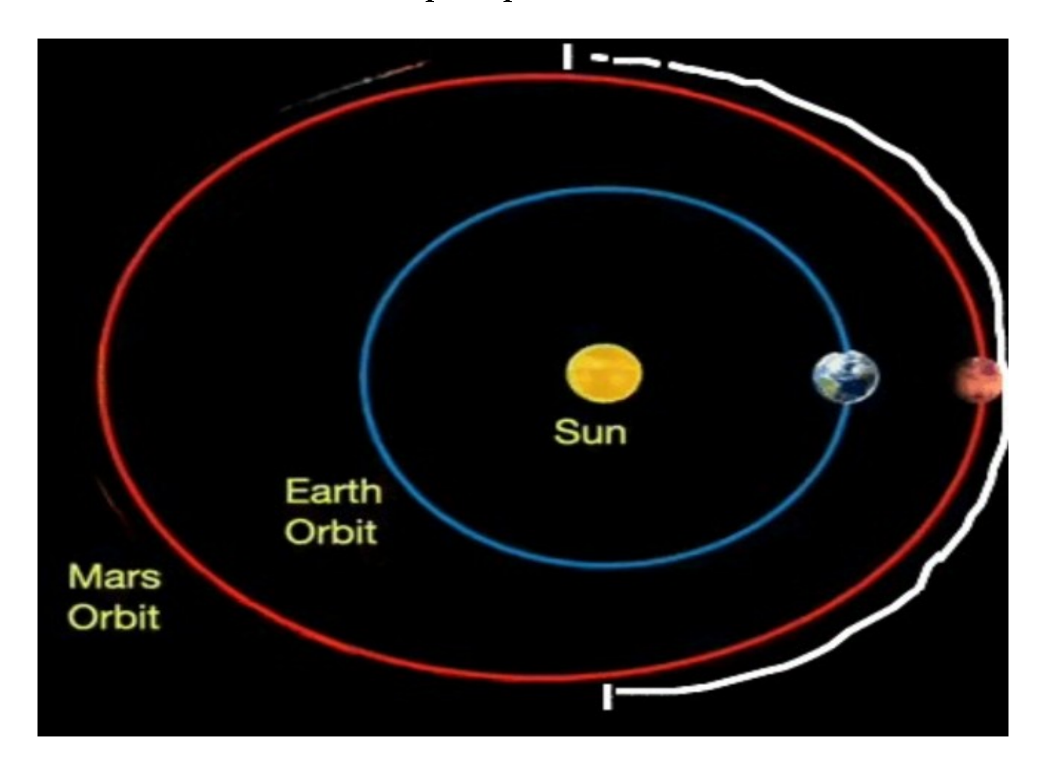


At that configuration, Mars is in front of the sun, behind the Earth tugging Earth's axial tilt away from away from the sun with a gravitational force of 8.12 x 10^15 Newtons. Now lets see what happens as Mars gets further away from Earth going behind the sun

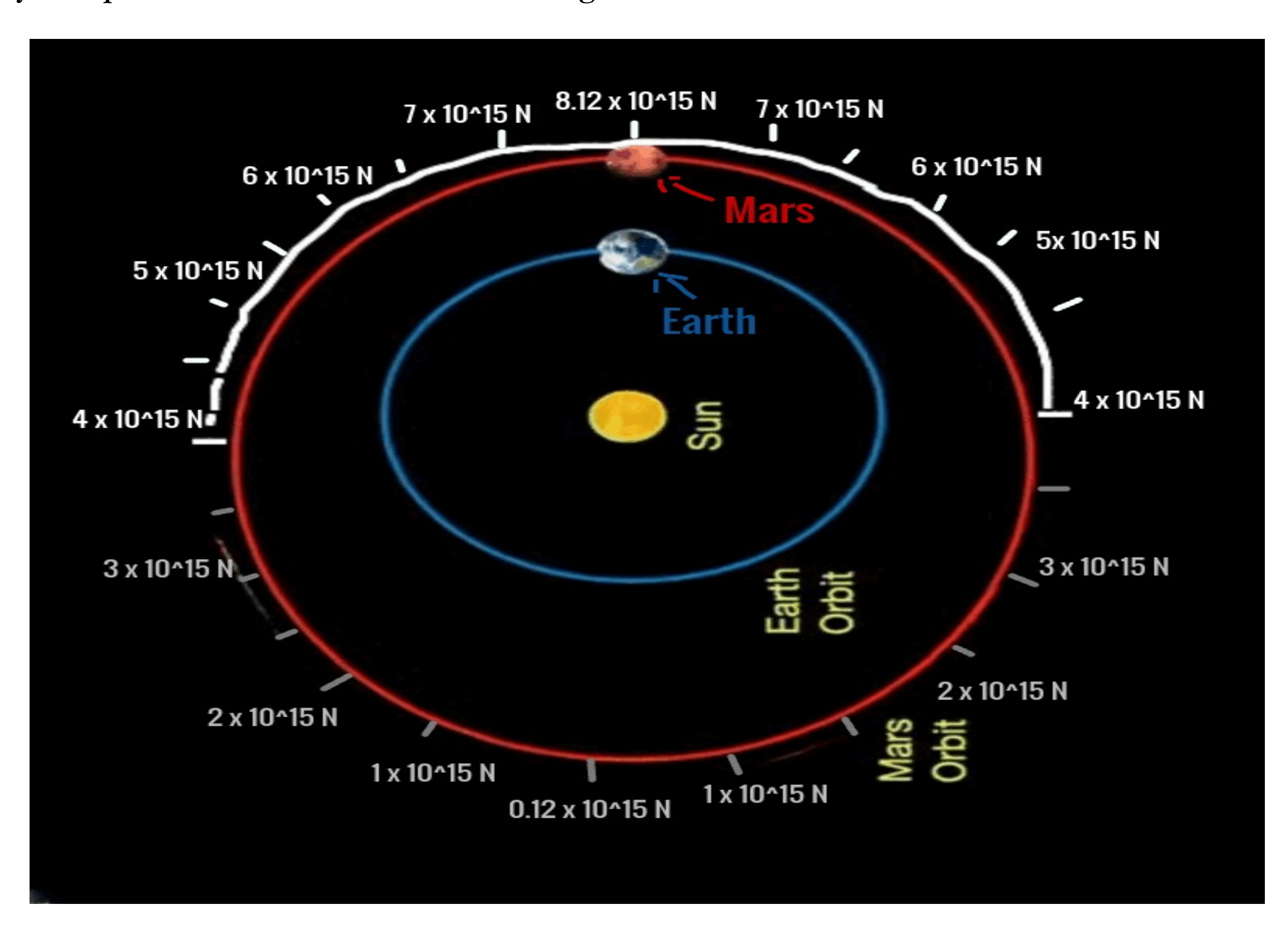
Below is a visual of Mars and Earth at farthest approach exerting a weak gravitational force of 0.16 x 10^15Newtons



One can either presume in the graphic above that Mars is pulling Earth's axial tilt toward the sun with a very weak gravitational force at 0.16 x 10^15N, or presume that the axial tilt shift comes about as a result of Mars's reduced gravitational pull as Mars gets futher out behind the sun. In other words, when Mars orbits in front of the sun closer to Earth, Mars's gravitational pull upon Earth would theoretically help keep Earth's temperatures cooler by pulling Earth's axial tilt away from the sun, thereby exposing Earth to less sunlight. Subsequently when Mars continues its orbit further out, the weakening gravitational force between Mars and Earth would still result in Earth's axial tilt shifting back towards the sun as Mars reduces its grip. In this graph below, we can surmise that when Mars travels along the path of the white line, causing the Earth's axial tilt to shift away from the sun, the effect will keep temperatures cooler relative to the mean.



When Mars goes outside of that white line shown in the graph, the weaker gravitational force between Mars and Earth should still result in warmer temperatures (relative to mean) as Earth's axial tilt shifts back towards the sun when Mars reduces its gravitational pull. Here is a graph that lays out points of reference for Mars/Earth gravitational forces as Mars orbits the sun.



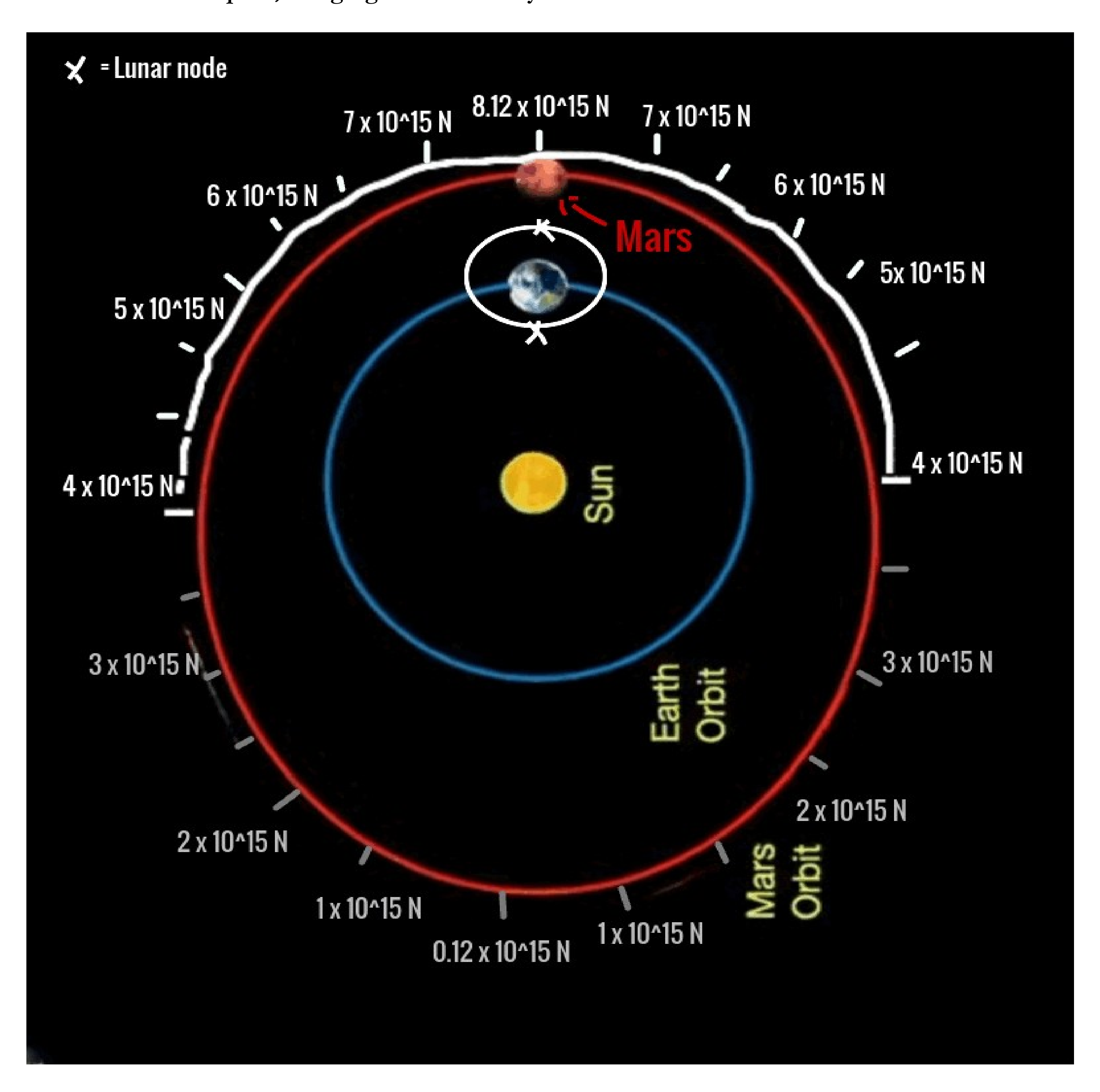
Mars within 30 degrees of the Lunar node

Now we have to ask what is happening when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node? There is a gravitational force of attraction between all objects in the universe, as understood by modern science under Newtonian law of gravitation. This gravitational effect can alter the orientation of other objects and also their orbital plane. If Mars is exerting a pull on Earth's axial tilt, then it is also exerting a gravitational pull upon the moon and its orbital plane. I posit that Mars exerts this effect most strongly when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node.

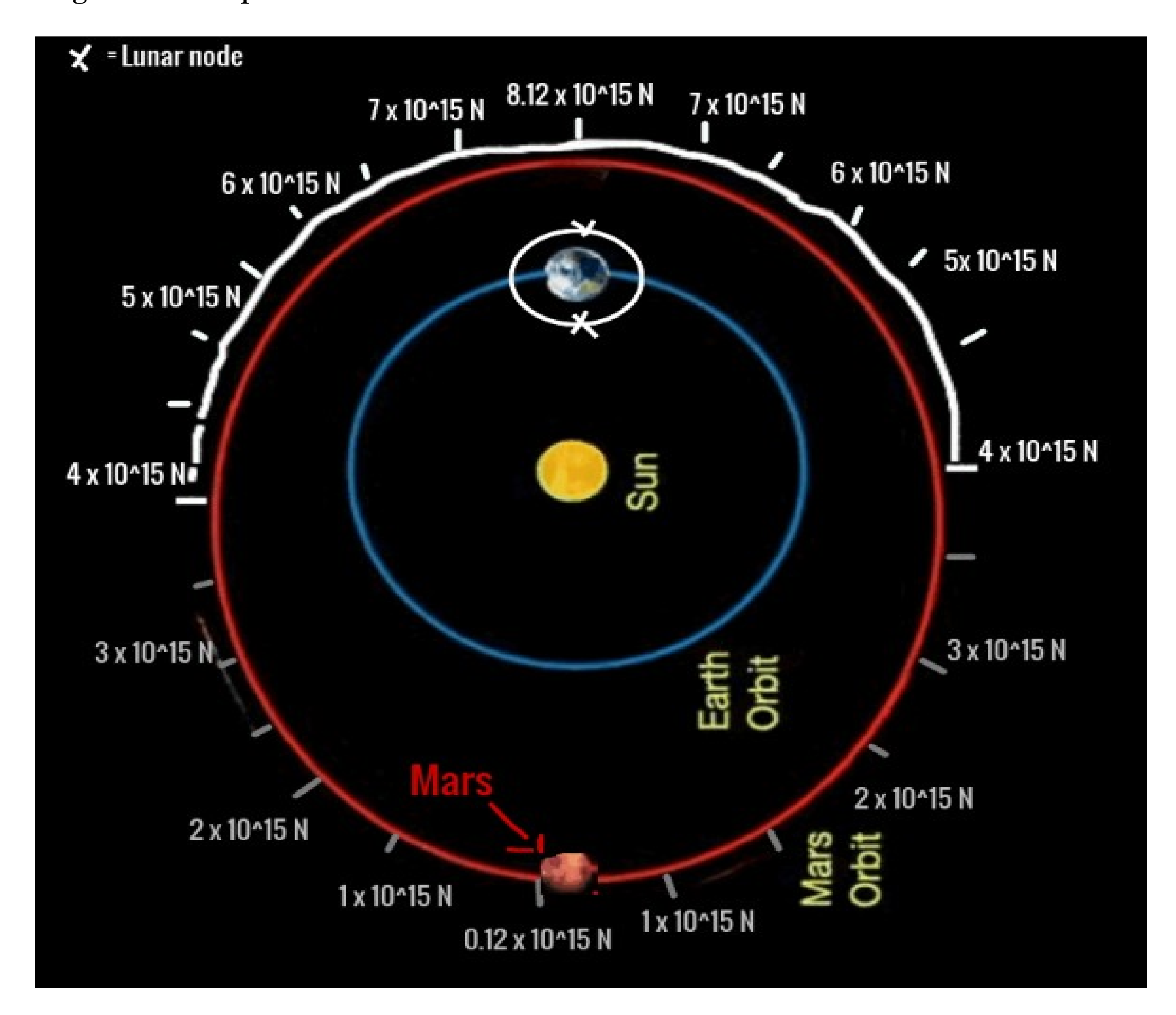
The lunar node is simply the point when the moon's orbital plane around the Earth intersects the Earth's orbital plane around the sun. That intersection point, I hypothesize, exposes the moon's orbital plane to Mars's gravitational pull when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, which in effect would explain why the moon's orbital plane is getting closer to the sun at a distance of 3 cm each year—Mars is the culprit. Mars is basically stretching the orbital path of the moon, and bringing the moon further away from Earth, which is creating a destabilizing effect on Earth's wobble, leading to wilder climate fluctuations. However, if we factor Mars's position behind the sun along with it being within 30 degrees of the lunar node in terms of the Earth/Mars weaker gravitational force, we need interpolate how this would lead to a warming scenario. Certainly, the

higher gravitational force between the Earth and Mars as Mars orbits in front of the sun would also translate into Mars having a higher gravitational effect upon the moon's orbital plane when Mars is within 30 degrees of the lunar node, compared to the effect it would have when Mars travels behind the sun further away from Earth and goes within 30 degrees of the lunar node.

We can infer that when Mars is in front of the sun and within 30 degrees of the lunar node, it exerts a pull on the moon's orbital path, causing it to expand outward away from the sun. Below is a graphic that displaying how Mars's position close to the lunar node changes the orientation of the moon's orbital path, bringing it further away from the sun



Now below is a graphic that shows how Mars's weaker gravitational force upon Earth as Mars travels behind the sun causes the orbital path of the moon to shift back towards the sun, possibly causing warmer temperatures.



Both scenarios of Mars influencing the moon's orbital path create orbital disturbances which destablizes Earth's wobble, leading to temperature fluctuations which can negatively affect cognitive states of human beings, which can trigger stock market crashes, terror attack , and other events.

The purpose of this paper was to show that while its mathematically untenable to surmise Mars as having a significant gravitational pull upon Earth's axial tilt at such a great distance as it travels behind the sun, one can still postulate that the reduction of the Earth/Mars gravitational force as Mars orbits behind the sun could still cause Earth's axial tilt to shift back towards the sun, such that it could cause an increase in temperatures relative to the mean. A good analogy is imagining Mars engaging in a tug of war against planets and masses closer to the sun, with all the parties involved trying to pull Earth closer to their sphere of influence. Mars, when it travels in front of the sun it fights against the gravitational force of Venus, Mercury and the Sun all trying to pull

earth towards them. But when Mars orbits behind the sun further away from Earth, its grip slowly wanes, allowing Venus, Mercury and the sun to establish a stronger gravitational force upon earth's tilt without Mars being a factor. The result is that the earth's axial tilts shifts back towards the sun. Even with a weaker gravitational force at such a distance from Earth, one can say that Mars is still a factor.

-this paper is written by Anthony of Boston
2/11/2025

References:

A hypothesis that the Federal Reserve can set interest rates based on the movements of the planet Mars. Here I have data going back to 1896 that shows how the Dow Jones performed when Mars was within 30 degrees of the lunar node

https://www.academia.edu/42243993/A_hypothesis_that_the_Federal_Reserve_

Mars's gravitational pull may be strong enough to stir Earth's oceans

https://www.newscientist.com/article/2421730-marss-gravitational-pull-may-be-strong-enough-to-stir-earths-oceans/

Passing Stars Altered Orbital Changes in Earth, Other Planets

https://www.psi.edu/blog/passing-stars-altered-orbital-changes-in-earth-other-planets/